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Price
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Associates
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GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA

SOCIAL SERVICES & COMMUNITY HEALTH
INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISON - DAY CARE FACILITIES
LICENSED FULL DAY PROGRAM

August, 1980

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SOCIAL SERVICES & COMMUNITY HEALTH
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2401 toronto dominion tower edmonton centre edmonton, alta. T5J 2Z1 (403) 423-5234


August 11, 1980

The Honourable Bob Bogle
Minister
Social Services & Community Health
424 Legislature Building
Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2B6

Dear Mr. Bogle:

On June 27, 1980 your office authorized our firm to undertake a comparison of key operating parameters for day care programs in each of the ten provinces of Canada. The study was to cover full-day licenced day care centres for children age 0 to 5 years and to focus particularly on accessibility, affordability, standards of care, and expenditures. Exhibit 1 outlines the terms of reference for the interprovincial comparison in each of the four subject areas.

Our study comprised a review of the relevant statutes and regulations, discussions with responsible day care officials in each of the ten provincial governments, a review of studies and reports referred to us by these officials, and discussions with day care officials of several municipalities who administer programs pursuant to current regulations. Our analysis did not include a survey to measure compliance with provincial statutory requirements nor a review of policies relating to day care administration. We have also excluded special programs such as those for the handicapped which are not integrated with regular day care services. Our terms of reference excluded unlicenced family day care. Some provinces, notably Saskatchewan and Ontario, have significant family programs.



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We are pleased to report that a high degree of cooperation was received from all persons interviewed and that there appears to be a genuine interest on the part of day care officials in most of the other provinces to support the Province of Alberta's fact-gathering initiative.

Draft copies of the exhibits attached to this report have been reviewed with a day care official in each province to ensure that the facts relevant to each jurisdiction have been fairly presented. A copy of this report is being sent to each of the provinces that participated in the study.

A comparison of day care programs and facilities is a complex undertaking because each province has responded to the demand for day care services in its own way. Definition of programs and even terms used to describe program elements vary from province to province as do methods of funding and subsidy, and approaches to operation and regulation. These differences are a function of a province's history, related programs, socio-economic conditions, and demographic circumstances. Accordingly, different conclusions may be drawn from this data depending upon the reader's view of the objectives of day care and the means of their attainment.

A study of this kind which makes selective comparisons may not adequately reflect the context of the data, hence could be subject to misinterpretation. We therefore caution the reader to give consideration to the above factors in evaluating this data.

Accessibility and Availability

Exhibit 2 outlines the various definitions of 'full day', criteria for licencing, and age groups covered by the survey. The definitions of full day and the criteria for licencing vary somewhat from province to province.

Exhibit 3 outlines the number of day care spaces available in each province by mode of operation. Ontario and Quebec have the largest number of spaces as might be expected from general population statistics. Alberta ranks third although its population for the 0-5 year age group ranks fourth.

The New Brunswick figures include part-day care as well as after school and over age five facilities. These were included because a breakdown of data was not readily available. Nova Scotia was unable to break out data on the 0 to 5 age group. We were assured by both provinces, however, that the after school and over age five spaces were not a significant proportion of the total.

On a per capita basis, that is, the ratio of spaces to total number of pre-school children, Alberta ranks first with .078 spaces per child in the 0-5 age group. The other provinces range from .008 to .063.

Exhibit 4 presents the 0-5 year age group population figures used to calculate per capita ratios. The 1976 census figures and 1978 estimates were obtained from Statistics Canada. The 1980 figures are an extrapolation of trends established in the two year period from 1976 to 1978.

Exhibit 5 outlines the average cost of service for each province and type of day care centre as estimated from discussion with our contacts in each of the provinces and/or municipalities. Costs range from \$130.00 per month for non-profit family centres in Manitoba to \$323.00 for governmentally operated units in Newfoundland. Public sector facilities are consistently more expensive to operate.

Subsidy Systems

We have differentiated in this report between subsidy systems and grants. Subsidy systems refer to funding available from provincial or combined provincial and municipal sources to subsidize users of the service where there are particular economic and/or social needs. Subsidies are always granted if the income requirement is met and usually for parents who are working, attending an educational institution, or parents or children with special needs. A variety of grants are also given by individual provinces to meet different local needs.

We have described below in capsule form the subsidy systems available in the various provinces.

The subsidy systems in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Nova Scotia are similar in principle. Eligibility is determined by means of an income test. Generally gross income is reduced by those deductions that are allowable for tax purposes. However, there are some differences between the provinces in the types and amounts of deductions allowed to arrive at this net income figure.

British Columbia and Nova Scotia allow further exemptions based on factors such as family unit size or number of dependents. Of the residual, 50% is deemed available for payment of the day care fee.

In Alberta and Manitoba the subsidy is determined in the following manner. Eligibility is based on family net income. Fee schedule guidelines are established which determine the minimum fee, minimum and maximum turning points, tax back rates and break-even points. Families with income below a minimum turning point must pay the minimum fee. The parent pays a prescribed proportion of net income over the turning point for day care fees. The amount is determined at a specified rate referred to as a tax back rate which is multiplied by the amount of net income over the turning point. At the break-even point families are charged the full day care fee. The break-even points vary by family size and number of children in day care.

Presently, in Alberta the municipalities establish their local fee schedule based on the provincial guidelines. Funds for the program are provided on a cost-sharing basis, with the province contributing 80% and each municipality 20% of the money spent. However, effective August 1, 1980 the province will assume full responsibility for the funding, delivery and administration of the subsidy program.

In Saskatchewan, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick eligibility is determined by means of an income test. P.E.I. applies a needs test in exceptional cases. For all three provinces, the subsidy is based on net income determined as gross income less statutory deductions (basically those allowed for tax purposes). Saskatchewan allows a further deduction based on number of dependent children.

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All three provinces set an income level below which no fee is paid. Above this level, with every dollar increase in net income, the parents pay a portion of the day care fee.

Ontario determines eligibility for subsidy by a needs tests calculated as follows. From monthly income are deducted the regular monthly expenses such as rent, light, heat, mortgage and debt payments as well as further specific exemptions (e.g. 25% of earnings). The residual is called 'available monthly income' and is the amount of the fee that is paid by parents. Most municipalities use the province's Form 7 which sets out the types of inclusions to determine monthly income and expenses. Each municipality then sets maximums on some of the expenses.

In Ontario subsidies are provided up to the full fee charged by a day care facility. The full fee is computed by the municipalities based on budgeted yearly cost figures provided by each facility. Eighty percent of the cost of subsidies are paid by the province and 20% by the municipality.

The actual subsidy paid in Ontario therefore depends on the specific living expenses of the applicant and the ceiling set by the municipality that is based on the operating costs of the day care centre.

In Quebec, gross income is reduced by those expenses which are allowed to determine 'net income' on the provincial income tax form. Subsidy is determined according to a sliding scale.

For those provinces which allow a reduction to net income by a fixed exemption, the exemption is generally indexed to take into account erosion of net income through inflation.

Exhibit 6 outlines specific information relating to maximum subsidies available, minimum fees charged to users, levels at which the subsidy begins to decrease, and spaces covered by the subsidy programs. Alberta ranks fourth in the number of spaces subsidized, generally in line with the 0-5 age group population figures.

To further illustrate the operation of the subsidy systems, we have shown in tabular form the specific subsidies that would be paid in each province for two arbitrary but realistic situations. Exhibit 7 covers the one parent/one child situation assuming a gross income of \$10,000 per year. Exhibit 8 applies to the two parent, two children situation with a combined family income of \$16,000 per year. The reader should be careful not to extrapolate results or generalize from these tables as the application of the subsidy formulas can result in narrowing or widening differences with changes in economic circumstances of the applicants.

Standards of Care

Exhibit 9 outlines minimum staff/child ratios applicable to each province. Ratios are generally a function of the age interval and in two provinces also a function of group size. Except for the age intervals 18 to 24 months and three to four years, Alberta's ratios lie within the range established by the other provinces. In two other intervals, two to three years and four to five years, Alberta's ratio is at the high end of the spectrum. Staff/child ratios in Alberta and New Brunswick apply only to primary staff (those spending more than 50% of the time directly with children). If expressed in terms of all staff, as for other provinces, the minimum ratios in these two provinces would be marginally lower.

Exhibit 10 outlines the maximum centre size for those provinces who have restrictions. Exhibit 11 indicates restrictions on group size. Only two provinces have imposed such restrictions on day care centres and four provinces on family day care homes. It may be concluded that most provinces do not consider the maximum number of children in a centre or group size as critical factors in day care standards.

Exhibit 12 outlines the minimum qualifications and training of supervisors and/or staff required by each province. Standards relating to qualifications and training are generally imprecise, allowing a certain amount of discretion in their application. This part of the regulations in Alberta which is targeted for implementation on April 1, 1981, states that qualified persons include those who have (1) demonstrated ability and one years experience in a day care home or equivalent and (2) completed an early childhood course and one years experience in a day care home.

Exhibit 13 outlines the minimum space requirements per child for each of the ten provinces. At 2.5 m^2 indoor space, Alberta's standard lies within the range of 2.5 to 3.5 m^2 . The outdoor space requirements are generally less defined and Alberta's requirement of 2 m^2 or 4.5 m^2 depending on age is at the low end of the range.

There are other dimensions to day care standards which have not been included in this survey. These include policies of the provincial governments and bylaws which are passed and administered by municipal governments.

Expenditures

Exhibit 14 identifies the various kinds of government grants that are offered and the amounts actually committed to day care programs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1980. This exhibit also indicates the source of these grants between provincial and municipal levels of government.

Exhibit 15 presents expenditures on day care programs by province, again for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1980. The total expenditures have been estimated by multiplying the available spaces by average rates and utilization percentages as estimated by provincial or municipal day care officials and adding to this subtotal government grants. Public funding data was obtained from each province. User fees have been derived by subtracting public funding from total expenditures.

On a per capita basis, Alberta at \$165.40 ranks highest in total expenditures reflecting the relatively greater number of available spaces. This figure should be viewed against the range of \$16.80 to \$122.87 for the other provinces and the average of \$98.62.

Alberta's per capita public funding at \$51.36 is somewhat higher than the average of \$44.72 and well within the range of \$3.52 and \$70.82 for the other provinces.

Percent public funding at 31.06% is significantly below the average of 45.34% but within the range of 9.56% and 79.11% for the other provinces.

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To the best of our knowledge the data presented in this report is currently valid and correct. We understand that day care regulations are under review in a number of provinces and that changes will likely emanate from these reviews.

Respectfully,

Price Waterhouse Associates

JEK/August 11, 1980

JEK:cs
Att.

FULL DAY LICENSED DAY CARE CENTRES* COMPARISON STUDY -- INTERPROVINCIALList of Questions

1. Accessibility and Availability

How many licensed day care centre spaces (as at a given date) in each province:

- (a) Government Operated (municipal or provincial);
- (b) Non-Profit Centres (community based);
- (c) Private Enterprise.

Express above figures -- also -- as ratios for number of preschool children (ages 0 - 5 inclusive) per province.

2. Affordability

What is the average cost per child per month -- separately for:

- (a) Government Operated (municipal or provincial);
- (b) Non-Profit Centres (community based);
- (c) Private Enterprise.

What system of subsidy is in operation?

State the maximum subsidy for one child or for two or more children.

State the minimum fee charged to the parent per child and per two or more children.

At what income level does the subsidy begin to decrease?

At what income level does the subsidy cease?

How many spaces are covered by subsidy programs?

How many spaces are subsidized?

3. Standard of Care

What is the required minimum ratio of staff to children, by age of children?

What limit, if any, is imposed as to the number of children per centre?

What limit, if any, is imposed as to group size based on age of children within a centre?

What minimum qualifications and training are prescribed for staff?

What are minimum requirements for space per child, in square feet or metres?

4. Expenditures

What is total expenditure on Day Care in the province (for the most recent fiscal year):

- (a) Overall;
- (b) From Public Funds (municipal or provincial).

What is public expenditure per capita for preschool children (aged 0 - 5 inclusive)?

4. Expenditures (continued)

What other financial assistance is given by government:

- (a) Start-up Costs;
- (b) Capital Expenditures;
- (c) Maintenance of Centres.

* Exclusive of Unlicensed Family Day Homes, After School Programs

INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISONS - DAY CARE FACILITIES

LICENCED FULL DAY PROGRAMS

Definitions of Terms

	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.
Full Day	> 4 & < 10 hours 5 days/week	> 3 hours < 24 hours	> 9 hours 5 days/week	> 4 hours	> 8 hours	> 5 hours	< 24 hours	not specified	> 4 hours	not specified
Licensed - Group	> 2 children	> 3 children	> 3 children not < 18 mos. plus must be parent controlled in non-profit corporations	> 5 children outside Winnipeg, > 3 children in Winnipeg	> 5 children	> 9 children	> 5 children	> 3 children	> 5 children	> 4 children
Licensed - Family	> 2 & < 6 children, no more than 1 < 1 yr. or no more than 2 < 2 yrs.	< 7 children, no more than 4 children < 2 years	< 6 children are 5 yrs. of which < 3 children are < 2 yrs.	< 6 children	< 10 children	< 6 children & no more than 2 children < 2 yrs.				
Age Group Covered by the Survey	18 mos. to 5 yrs.-group 0 to 5 yrs.-family	0-5 yrs.	18 mos. to 5 yrs.	0-5 yrs.	0-5 yrs.	0-5 yrs.	0-12 yrs.	0-12 yrs.	0-5 yrs.	2-5 yrs.

INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISONS - DAY CARE FACILITIES

LICENCED FULL DAY PROGRAMS

Available Spaces as at March 31, 1980

	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.
GOVERNMENT OPERATED		(2), (4)								
- Municipal	-	921(3)	-	-	7,197	-	-	-	-	-
- Provincial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
- Indian Bands	-	-	-	-	644	-	-	-	-	-
NON-PROFIT										
- Group	4,756	4,930	2,371	3,126	10,277	14,160	696(4)	2,100(1)	183(4)	86
- Family	-	32	-	484	-	60	-	-	-	-
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	3,852(3)	9,972(3)	119	800(1)	15,996	3,323	2,466(4)	2,500(1)	417(4)	395
TOTAL	8,608	15,855	2,490	4,410	34,114	17,543	3,162	4,600	600	531

Ratio of Licenced Day Care Centre Spaces
to Total Number of Preschool Children

GOVERNMENT OPERATED										
- Municipal	-	.005	-	-	.010	-	-	-	-	-
- Provincial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.001
- Indian Bands	-	-	-	-	.001	-	-	-	-	-
NON-PROFIT										
- Group	.023	.024	.024	.033	.014	.025	.010	.029	.016	.001
- Family	-	.001	-	.005	-	.001	-	-	-	-
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	.018	.048	.002	.008	.023	.006	.037	.034	.035	.006
TOTAL	.041	.078	.026	.046	.048	.032	.047	.063	.051	.008

NOTES:

(1) Estimates by senior government day care officials.

(2) The information on number of spaces in Calgary is as at June 30, 1980.

(3) Includes Family day care spaces.

(4) The breakdown into the various categories is based on percentage estimates rather than actual counts of spaces.

INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISONS - DAY CARE FACILITIESLICENCED FULL DAY PROGRAMSEstimated Population for 0-5 Year Age Group
at June 30, 1980

	Population 1978 <u>0-5 yrs.</u>	% increase (decrease) <u>1976-1980</u>	Population 1980 <u>0-5 yrs.</u>
British Columbia	210,900	(.66)	209,508
Alberta	194,800	4.82	204,189
Saskatchewan	92,600	2.69	95,091
Manitoba	97,700	(2.11)	95,639
Ontario	727,000	(2.03)	712,242
Quebec	539,900	.76	544,003
New Brunswick	69,100	(2.24)	67,552
Nova Scotia	76,400	(4.86)	72,687
Prince Edward Island	11,700	.34	11,740
Newfoundland	67,100	(4.64)	63,987
	<u>2,087,200</u>		<u>2,076,638</u>

INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISONS - DAY CARE FACILITIES

LICENCED FULL DAY PROGRAMS

Average Cost Per Child Per Month

	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.
				(4)	(5)	(5)		(5)		
GOVERNMENT OPERATED										
- Municipal		213.98			290.80(1)					323.00
- Provincial										
NON-PROFIT CENTRES										
- Group	180.00	193.11	171.00	147.00	176.40(1)	200.00	150.00(3)	160.00	160.00	150.00
- Family	165.00	165.00(2)		130.00		150.00				
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE										
	180.00	155.44	171.00	147.00	196.60(1)	200.00	150.00(3)	175.00	160.00	150.00

NOTES:

- (1) These are averages for all programs (including after-school, part-day, etc.).
- (2) Represents the average cost of family day spaces that are included in municipal, non-profit and private enterprise categories.
- (3) Estimates by senior day care officials.
- (4) There has been a freeze on cost and number of spaces from 1977 to 1980.
- (5) Per day estimates from these provinces were multiplied by 20 to present monthly data.

INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISONS - DAY CARE FACILITIES

Exhibit 6

LICENCED FULL DAY PROGRAMS Subsidy Systems - Key Variables

	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Mfld.
Maximum Subsidy per Month										
0-5 yrs.	total costs at the facility(4)	\$160-230 /child(2)	90% of fee to maximum of \$150/ child(4)	total costs at the facility(4)	(1)	90% of fee to maximum of \$180/ child	\$120/child (4)	\$160/child	total costs at the facility	total costs at the facility
family: 0-5 yrs.	\$125/child									
group: 18 - 36 mos.	\$230/child									
37 mos.-5 yrs.	\$160/child									
Minimum Fee Charged to Parent:		\$20-\$40/ family(1)	10% of fee (unless on social assistance)		\$5-\$20/ child (unless requirement is waived)(1)	\$20/family				
Income Level Subsidy Begins to Decrease(3)			\$875							
Income Level Subsidy Ceases(3)										\$890
Spaces Covered by Subsidy Program		(2)							< 75% of spaces in the centre	
Spaces Subsidized	5,101	4,274	1,403	1,847	14,729	8,932	431	1,600	185	86

NOTES:

- (1) The municipality sets the requirements.
- (2) The unit costs are controlled in 1 of 3 ways: (1) maximum subsidy, (2) quota on total spaces that can be subsidized (used by Edmonton at 45%), or (3) combination. Each municipality sets the requirements.
- (3) In all instances except as specified the income level at which the subsidy commences or ceases depends upon the family situation.
- (4) Do not allow facilities to charge higher fees to subsidized families.

INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISONS - DAY CARE FACILITIES

LICENCED FULL DAY PROGRAMS

Subsidy Systems - Illustration (One Parent/One Child)

Situation I One Parent/One Child	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.
Gross Income - per year	\$10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000(9)	10,000(9)	10,000(9)
- per month	\$ 833	833	833	833	833	833	833	833	833	833
Less: Common deductions allowable for tax purposes(1)	185(2)	115(3)	102(4)	124(2)		100(1)	286(3)	141(3)	135(3)	115(3)
Net Income	648	718	731	709	833	733	547	692	698	718
Less: Further deductions allowed by the provinces(1)	650		100		833(5)			525		
	\$ 0	718	631	709	0	733	547	167	698	718
Income available for Day Care	\$ 0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	84 (50% x 167)	n/a	n/a
User Fee:										
Parents' Portion	\$ 20	30	21	60	20(6)	70	30	84	74	150
Subsidized Portion	160	163(8)	150	87	156	130	120	76	86	0
Total User Fee(7)	\$ 180	193	171	147	176	200	150	160	160	150
% of subsidized portion to total fee	88.89	84.46	87.72	59.18	88.64	65.00	80.00	47.50	53.75	-

NOTES:

- (1) Averages of the more common deductions.
- (2) Deductions include UIC, CPP, income tax, union dues, superannuation, group life (and for Manitoba only, family allowance).
- (3) Deductions include UIC, CPP and income tax.
- (4) Deductions include UIC, CPP, RPP, union dues, family allowance.
- (5) Senior city day care officials in Ottawa and Toronto estimated monthly living expenses. This is the average of the 2 available income figures.
- (6) Minimum fee charged in Toronto.
- (7) Average fees for the non-profit group category (Exhibit 5).
- (8) Subsidy was calculated using turning points and minimum fees mid-way between the minimums and maximums set by the province.
- (9) This is not representative of below-average income in this province.

INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISONS - DAY CARE FACILITIES

LICENCED FULL DAY PROGRAMS

Subsidy Systems - Illustration (Two Parents/Two Children)

Situation II Two Parents/Two Children(1)	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.
Gross Income - per year	\$16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000(9)	16,000
- per month	\$ 1,333	1,333	1,333	1,333	1,333	1,333	1,333	1,333	1,333	1,333
Less: Deductions allowable for tax purposes(2)	376(3)	271(4)	147(5)	244(3)		200(2)	542(4)	303(4)	278(4)	271(4)
Net Income	957	1,062	1,186	1,089	1,333	1,133	791	1,030	1,055	1,062
Less: Further deductions allowed by the provinces(2)	780		200	1,261(6)				542		
	\$ 177	1,062	986	1,089	72	1,133	791	488	1,055	1,062
Income available for Day Care	\$ 89 (50% x 177)	n/a	n/a	n/a	72	n/a	n/a	244 (50% x 488)	n/a	n/a
User Fee:										
Parents' Portion	\$ 89	37	74	60	72	200	111	244	172	300
Subsidized Portion	271	349(8)	268	234	280	200	189	76	148	0
Total User Fee(7)	\$ 360	386	342	294	352	400	300	320	320	300
% of subsidized fee to total fee	75.28	90.41	78.36	79.59	79.55	50.00	63.00	23.75	46.25	-

NOTES:

- (1) Assumes both children in Day Care.
- (2) Averages of the more common deductions.
- (3) Deductions include UIC, CPP, income tax, union dues, superannuation, group life (and for Manitoba only, family allowance).
- (4) Deductions include UIC, CPP and income tax.
- (5) Deductions include UIC, CPP, RPP, union dues, family allowance.
- (6) Estimated monthly living expenses. Ontario needs tests applicants.
- (7) Average fees for the non-profit group category (Exhibit 5).
- (8) Subsidy was calculated using turning points and minimum fees mid-way between the minimums and maximums set by the province.
- (9) This is not representative of below-average income in this province.

INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISONS - DAY CARE FACILITIES

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Minimum Staff/Child Ratios

Age Interval	B.C.	Alta. (6)	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que. (5)	N.B. (6)	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.
0-1 yr. 2 mos.-1 yr.	n/a	1:6	n/a(1)	1:4(4)	(3)	1:7	1:3	1:7	1:3	n/a
> 1 to 2 yrs.				1:4(4)	(3)		1:3	1:7	1:3	n/a
12 mos.-18 mos. > 18 mos. - < 24 mos. 2 yrs.	n/a 1:4	1:6 1:10	n/a(1) 1:5			1:7				1:6
> 2 to 3 yrs. 24 mos.-30 mos. > 30 mos.-< 3 yrs.	1:4		1:5 1:10	(2)	(3)	1:10	1:5	1:7	1:5	1:6
> 3 to 4 yrs.	1:8	1:12	1:10	(2)	(3)	1:10	1:5	1:7	1:10	1:8
> 4 to 5 yrs.	1:8	1:12	1:10	(2)	(3)	1:10	1:10	1:7	1:10	1:8
5 yrs.	1:8	1:15	1:10	(2)	(3)	1:10	1:10	1:15	1:12	1:8
mixed age grouping for children > 18 mos.		1:13								

NOTES:

(1) New regulations do not allow day care services for children under 18 mos.; however, 2 centres in operation before issuance of new regulations have been allowed to continue with staff child ratio of 1:3.

(2) The following ratios apply to Winnipeg centres only:

	No. of Staff	Min. Staff/ Child Ratio	No. of Staff	Min. Staff/ Child Ratio
Up to 8 children, 2 to 4 yrs.	2	1:4.0	3	1:3.3
9 to 15 children, 2 to 4 yrs.	3	1:5.0	3	1:4.7
16 to 34 children, 2 to 4 yrs.	4	1:8.5	3	1:5.0
35 to 45 children, 2 to 4 yrs.	5	1:9.0	4	1:8.5
Up to 25 children, 5 yrs. old	3	1:8.3	5	1:9.0
26 to 35 children, 5 yrs. old	3	1:10(4)	3	1:8.3
36 to 45 children, 5 yrs. old	4	1:10(4)	3	1:7.0
			4	1:9.0

(4) Per Manitoba Fire Code.

(5) These are primary staff/child ratios. Definitions Exhibit 12.

(5) For family day homes, ratio is 1:4.

INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISONS - DAY CARE FACILITIES

LICENCED FULL DAY PROGRAMS

Maximum Centre Size

	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.
DAY CARE CENTRE										
0-5 yrs.										
18 mos.-3 yrs.	36		60							50
3-5 yrs.	75(1)									
FAMILY DAY CARE HOME										
0-5 yrs. (2)	5	6		5		9			6	
Infants < 2 yrs.		4								

NOTES:

(1) If any children in this age group are less than 3 years old, the facility is restricted to 50.

(2) This is the age grouping used for purposes of this study.

INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISONS - DAY CARE FACILITIES

LICENCED FULL DAY PROGRAMS

Maximum Group Size

	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.
DAY CARE CENTRE										
0-5 yrs.										
0-18 mos.	n/a									
18 mos.-2 yrs.	12									
2-3 yrs.	12									
3-5 yrs.	25(1)							25		
FAMILY DAY CARE HOME										
0-5 yrs.	5			5						
Infants < 2 yrs.	2			3						
Child < 1 yr.	1				10(2)				2	
2-5 yrs.					25(2)					

NOTES:

- (1) If any children in this age group are less than 3 years old, the group size is restricted to 20.
- (2) These are restrictions on number of children per room.

INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISONS - DAY CARE FACILITIES

LICENCED FULL DAY PROGRAMS

Minimum Qualifications and Training

	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.
	Supervisor Only (4)	Primary Staff (3) (5)	One Staff Member (8)	One Supervisor (9)	Staff Supervisors (9)	Staff and Supervisor	Primary Staff (7)	Staff	One Staff Member	Staff
1. Demonstrated ability to work with children.	X	X		X	X	X		X		X
2. Minimum Age.		18	16			18				
3. Minimum years related experience.	1	1			adequate	3(6)				
4. Approved courses - Completed - Enrollment	X	X	X			X(6)				
5. Training courses in first aid.	X(1)	X					X		X	X
6. Minimum general education.						grade 11(2)				

NOTES:

- (1) For centres with > 7 children.
- (2) For facilities in Winnipeg only.
- (3) Unimplemented at this date.
- (4) Supervisor must spend at least 3/4 of time with children. For 3-5 yrs., 1 supervisor needed; with 3 groups of children at 1 centre, must have senior supervisor (several years experience and supervisory skills); 18-36 months - need an 'under 3' supervisor (course in infants); if 3 groups of children at centre, need 1 senior supervisor.
- (5) Spends more than 50% of time with children. Effective April 1, 1980, each facility needs at least 1 primary staff member. Effective April 1, 1983 at least 1/2 of all staff in family homes must be primary.
- (6) Supervisor only needs these qualifications.
- (7) At least 1 primary staff member needed at each facility. Primary staff spend at least 50% of time directly with children. Must have at least 2 staff on premises.
- (8) Two adults needed at all times.
- (9) Every facility must have one supervisor - plans and directs children and is directly in charge of children.

INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISONS - DAY CARE FACILITIES

LICENCED FULL DAY PROGRAMS

Minimum Space Requirements Per Child

	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.
INDOOR										
0-5 yrs.										
< 18 mos.		2.5 m ²		2.5 m ²	3 m ²	3 m ²	3.5 m ²	3 m ²	3.5 m ²	3.5 m ²
18 mos.-5 yrs.	3 m ²		3.5 m ²			3 m ² 2.75 m ²				
OUTDOOR										
0-5 yrs.										
18 mos.-5 yrs.				7 m ² & (1) minimum total of 55 m ²		80 m ² for each group of 20 children attending	sufficient room to accommodate 1/2 of children attending	4' fence, play area 5.5 m ²	7 m ²	suitable & safe
< 2 yrs.		2 m ²								
2-6 yrs.		4.5 m ²			4 m ² 5.5 m ²					

NOTE:

(1) Applies to facilities in Winnipeg only.

INTERPROVINCIAL COMPARISONS - DAY CARE FACILITIES

LICENCED FULL DAY PROGRAMS

Government Grants, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1980(2)
(000 omitted)

	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.
Start-up			274	10		806		1		15
Capital	17	1,345(1)				1,501				
Maintenance			25	1,672	663(4)	1,180				
Deficit Funding		1,600								
Repayable Loans	30									
Grants for Audit of Books				57						
TOTAL	\$ 47	2,945	299	1,739	663	3,487	-	1	-	15
Provincial	47	2,356	299	1,739	530	3,487		1		15
Municipal		589(3)			133(3)					
TOTAL	\$ 47	2,945	299	1,739	663	3,487	-	1	-	15

NOTES:

- (1) Once only grants for 79/80.
- (2) Excludes user-fee subsidies.
- (3) Municipal figures were calculated based upon provincial numbers at the 80/20 cost sharing arrangement.
- (4) Estimate to July/80 as late claims can be made.

Expenditures on Day Care

(000 omitted)

NOTES:

(1) Budgeted rather than actual figure.

(2) Day Care is new to this province. This is the first year the government has purchased spaces.

NLC - BNC



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